

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1-9 to read as follows:

1           1. (Amended) A method for individualizing a hearing aid in adaptation to a  
2           loudness perception of an individual, said method consisting of the following:  
3                 -         measurement and quantification by parameters of the loudness perception  
4           of the individual, weighted by a first factor;  
5                 -         weighting of a normal loudness perception and its parameters by a second  
6           factor and use of the weighted loudness perception and its parameters for adjusting the  
7           hearing aid.

1           2. (Amended) The method as in claim 1, wherein compression and/or  
2           amplification is/are adjusted in the hearing aid, for which purpose the compression and,  
3           respectively, the amplification are each determined as a function of frequency.

1           3. (Amended) The method as in claim 2, wherein for determining the  
2           compression, the loudness perception of the individual is quantified by means of a  
3           HVLS/LOHL factor which is determined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one  
4           frequency.

1           4. (Amended) The method as in claim 3, wherein the HVLS/LOHL factor is  
2           modeled using the equation

3           
$$\log_{10}(\alpha) = a_a \times HV/HL + b_a \times \log(HVHL) + VP_{\text{consta}}$$

4           where

5                 -  $\alpha$                  =         a gradient of the loudness function,

6                    - HV/HL        =        a hearing loss in dB,  
7                    -  $a_a, b_a$         =        a constant function parameter, and  
8                    -  $VP_{consta}$         =        an individual function parameter which adapts the  
9                    HVLS/LOHL factor to data sampling points  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots$ ,  
10                    and that  $VP_{consta}$  is determined on the basis of a loudness scaling performed at a  
11                    minimum of one frequency.

A1

1                    5. (Amended) The method as in claim 2, wherein for determining the  
2                    amplification, the loudness perception of the individual is quantified by means of an  
3                    HVL0/HLL0 factor which is defined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.

1                    6. (Amended) The method as in claim 5, wherein the HVL0/HLL0 factor is  
2                    modeled using the equation

$$3 \quad L_0 = a_L \times HV/HL + b_L \times \log(HV/HL) + VP_{constL},$$

4                    where

5                    -  $L_0$                 =        a level of loudness=0,  
6                    - HV/HL        =        a hearing loss in dB,  
7                    -  $a_L, b_L$         =        a constant function parameter, and  
8                    -  $VP_{constL}$         =        an individual function parameter which adapts the  
9                    HLL0/HLL0 function to the data sampling points  $L_{01}, L_{02}, L_{03}, \dots$ ,  
10                    and that  $VP_{constL}$  is determined on the basis of a loudness scaling performed at a  
11                    minimum of one frequency.

1                    7. (Amended) The method as in one of the claims 4 to 6, wherein the hearing loss

2 is used for determining the frequencies at which loudness scaling is performed.

AI 1 8. (Amended) The method as in one of the claims 3 to 6, wherein the value of the  
2 weighted factors depends on the assumed and/or determined accuracy of the loudness  
3 scaling data.

1 9. (Amended) The method as in claim 8, further comprising the selection of a  
2 value of  $2/3$  for the first factor and or a value of  $1/3$  for the second factor.

---